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According to the preliminary information the results of the implementation of the National Economic Plan for 1955 with respect to the industry, agriculture, transportation, investments, construction, trade turnover, employment, and labor productivity as well as improvement of material and cultural standards of living of the population are as follows.

I. Fulfillment of the Industrial Production Plan

The 1955 production plan, expressed in constant prices, was fulfilled 103.4%. The gross production of the socialist sector of industry was increased by 11% in comparison with the corresponding figures in 1954.

Industrial enterprises subordinate to the individual ministries implemented their gross production plan as follows.

	Percentage of plan implementation for 1955
Ministry of Metallurgy	104
Ministry of Coal Mining	104
Central Petroleum Administration	107
Ministry of Power	103
Ministry of Machine Construction Industry	104
Ministry of Automotive Industry	108
Ministry of Chemical Industry	106
Ministry of Wood and Paper Industry	104
Ministry of Construction Materials Industry	102
Ministry of Light Industry	104
Ministry of Agricultural and Food Products Industry	99.6
Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry	97
Ministry of Small Industries and Handicrafts	103
Ministry of Forestry	104
Ministry of Railroads	106
Ministry of Highway and Air Transportation	103
Ministry of Navigation	111
Central Office of the Agricultural Cooperative "Peasants' Self-Help"	117
Central Union of Labor Cooperatives	102

The 1955 production plan was overfulfilled in so far as the following basic means of production were concerned: pig iron, steel, rolled metal goods, lead, aluminum, zinc and lead ore, black coal, coke, petroleum products, natural gas, electric power, water-tube and flue boilers, machinery and equipment for iron metallurgy, mining machinery and equipment, road construction machinery and equipment, agricultural machinery and equipment, automatic looms, freight cars, passenger coaches, vessels, tractors, "Star" vehicles [trucks and busses], antifriction bearings, calcined soda, dyestuffs, rayon yarn, bast fiber, tires, paper, and cement.

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Water-tube boilers	110
Rotary machines	114
Metal shaping machinery and tools	106
Mining machinery and equipment	125
Textile machinery	107
including automatic looms	352
Building and highway construction machinery and equipment	126
including excavators	235
Agricultural machinery and equipment	129
including harvesters	131
Grain sowers	123
Tractors	103
Sea-going vessels	134
Locomotives	108
Freight cars	104
Trucks	99
Automobiles	239
Antifriction bearings	126
Sulphuric acid	107
Calcined soda	110
Caustic soda	116
Nitrogenous fertilizers	155
Phosphatic fertilizers	108
Chemical agents for the plant protection	128
Rayon yarn	111
Pharmaceutical products	143
including penicillin	133
Automobile tires	107
Cellulose	112
Paper	110
Cement	112
Lime	106
Brick	106
Tar board	110
Cotton fabrics	108
Woolen fabrics	106
Silk fabrics	108
Flax-tow fabrics	117
Leather footwear	106
Furniture	113
Bakery products	107
Meat	102
Animal fats	120
Vegetable fats	113
Sea fish	107
Milk	108
Butter	108
Sugar	95
Candy	121
Beer	99
Wine	119
Cigarettes	115

Several new ranges of consumer products were introduced in the 1955 production. In the textile industry the production of fine finish cotton fabrics has been increased and also manufacture of ladies steels hosiery from nonclustering fiber was begun. In the clothing industry about 450 new styles have been created while in the footwear industry a new range of shoes, specially ladies shoes, was

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introduced. The foodstuff industry has shown many new types of canned poultry dishes, vegetable-meat combinations, new varieties of wine and mead, as well as new kinds of candy and confectionery products.

A considerable progress was made in 1955 in expanding the range and quantity of output of metal and electrotechnical consumer products. In comparison with the 1954 figures the output of motorcycles increased 52%; bicycles, 20%; radio receivers, 50%; adapters, 8 times; sewing machines, 3 times; electrical washing machines, 5 times; refrigerators, 54%; electric stoves, 77%; aluminum ware, 85%; enameled kitchen-ware, 14%.

The quality of the 1955 products were also improved. Among other things, this statement would apply to furniture, woolen fabrics, cotton fabrics, hosiery, clothing, and toilet soap. On the other hand, the quality of some products, mainly within the range of footwear, woolen fabrics, silk fabrics, paper, paper products, office supplies, and beer continued to be unsatisfactory.

Certain branches of industry, such as ferrous metallurgy, nonferrous metal industry, coal-tar by-products industry, some branches of chemical industry, and cement industry reached, in 1955, an appreciable level of improvement in the utilization of the production techniques. In the ferrous metallurgy, 6% improvement has been noted in the index of utilization of the capacity of blast furnaces; and a 5% increase has been noted in the productivity per sq m in the open hearth furnaces as compared with the 1954 figures. A considerable improvement in the utilization of modern production methods was also apparent in the rolling mills of the ferrous metallurgy.

However, the improvement in the utilization of the production methods, has not been completely satisfactory. For example, in coal mining, the planned increase of productivity of coal cutters was not attained, particularly with respect to the employment of coal-cutting combines and horizontal coal cutters.

The chemical industry has not attained the planned index of nitrogen productivity in the processing of ammonia. In the construction materials industry, the indexes did not reflect a proper utilization of the production of techniques, particularly in the lime-gypsum and in the constructional ceramic industries. Inadequate utilization of production techniques have been noted in certain new establishments, particularly in connection with their extended periods of activation.

The year 1955 marked an improvement in the decrease of the rate of unit consumption of raw materials. Certain branches of industry obtained more favorable unit consumption indexes of raw materials, fuels, and other materials, than those scheduled in the plan or those of 1954. Consumption of coal in the production of electric energy was decreased 8% in comparison with the 1954 level; consumption of dry coke in the production of pig iron was 6% less; the amount of coal used in the production of brick was 8% reduced; and the consumption of wood-paper in the production of unbleached sulfate cellulose was about 3.5% less.

However, the results of a campaign to conserve coal and timber were unsatisfactory and many enterprises have been found guilty of going over the prescribed norms in the consumption of raw materials and other products. The coal mining industry has considerably overstepped its norms for the utilization of materials; the chemical industry has used more sulfur-bearing raw materials; and the glass industry has exceeded its soda consumption

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The construction industry has not fully implemented its tasks which were to reflect important aspects of technical progress. The employment of clinker as a crushing agent and in the production of welding elements was not sufficiently exploited.

The planning departments of the Ministry of Industrial Construction and the Ministry of Urban and Settlement Construction have not fully executed their scheduled standard and prototype planning drafts. Out of the total number of the standard blue prints drafted for completion in 1955, the planning departments of the Ministry of Industrial Construction failed to complete 27 drafts. The planning departments of the Ministry of Urban and Settlement Construction did not complete 25 of their projected drafts.

In 1955, out of some 273,000 rationalization proposals, about 184,000 were directed for implementation; this represents a 15% increase over the 1954 total. However, the rationalization proposals made in individual plants were neither expeditiously carried out locally nor were they applied in other establishments.

Nonfulfillment of several important postulates of technical progress in 1955 was caused on the one hand by the late delivery of essential equipment and installations, delays in the preparation of documentation for the new processes, and on the other hand, by inadequate efforts of the ministries in the introduction and popularization of the methods of technical progress.

4. Agriculture and Forestry

The value of gross agricultural output rose by 3% in comparison with the corresponding period in 1954, but the basic postulates of the plan for the expansion of the agricultural production have not been fully implemented, since 97% of the plan was executed.

As a result of the extension of farming into the fallow and barren lands, the cultivated area in 1955 increased by over 170,000 hectares, of which 100,000 hectares represent the increase in areas under grain and leguminous plants. The increased cultivated acreage also included industrial plants and maize.

The cultivated area for sugar beet in 1955 harvest was 3% over that of the 1954 acreage, while the cultivated areas for rape seed and agrimony increased 4% and those for fibrous plants 13%. Although the cultivated area for maize increased 3.5 times over the 1954 area, it did not reach the target set by the plan.

Notwithstanding the increase in the cultivated lands in 1955, the basic requirements of the plan were not fully executed, because of the failure to implement the plan for the rehabilitation of fallow lands. During the spring and autumn seasons of 1955, a total of some 122,000 hectares of fallow lands were added to the cultivated area. This is however only about 40% of the area originally earmarked for rehabilitation. The chief reason for failure to fulfill the plans for the rehabilitation of fallow lands lays in the fact that the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of State Farms, and the national councils failed to make adequate preparation for these tasks.

The autumn sowing in 1955, particularly rye sowing, was done on an area larger than the corresponding 1954 area, but the effect of the prewinter plowing was less gratifying, and resulted in nonfulfillment of the plan.

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The grain crop in 1955, on the whole, was satisfactory. Compared with the corresponding production in 1954, the output of the 4-staple grains rose 15%. Also the production of oleaginous plants increased considerably. However, the crop of root plants, such as potatoes, was not satisfactory in 1955.

As a result of a poor harvest the potato crop was much smaller than 1954. The output of sugar beet, on the whole, was equal to the 1954 level, but the sugar content in the beet had decreased.

There was a further increase in the livestock production in 1955. According to an inventory taken in June 1955, the number of cattle reached 7.9 million, hogs 10.9 million, and sheep 4.2 million. In comparison with the corresponding inventory for June 1954, the cattle production went up 3%, hogs 11%, and sheep 2%. However, only the hog production (some 103% of the plan) exceeded the plan requirements.

Contracting for animal production proceeded with better results in 1955 compared with 1954. The contracting plan for deliveries of pigs for meat and lard was implemented 100% and for deliveries of bacon-hogs 117%.

The year 1955 also saw a further growth of the agricultural and technical supplies base. The deliveries of supplies required for agricultural purposes have grown appreciably.

In 1955 a total of 544,000 tons of fertilizers in terms of pure ingredients was supplied to the agriculture. This constituted an increase of 14% -- in peasant farms alone 19% -- as compared with the 1954 figures. The deliveries of nitrogenous fertilizers to the agriculture as a whole were increased 13%, of phosphatic fertilizers 19%, and of potassic fertilizers 12% in comparison with the 1954 levels. In 1955, the agriculture received some 3.5 times as much of granulated superphosphate as that of 1954.

The agriculture received, in 1955, about 9,000 tractors (calculated in terms of 15 HP units), which meant that there were 10% more tractors than in 1954. At the end of 1955, the PGR [Panstwowe gospodarstwa rolne -- State Agricultural Farms] and the POM [Panstwowe osrodki maszynowe -- State Machine Centers] showed a combined inventory total of 56,000 tractors. The combine deliveries reached over 900 units, an increase of 35% over the 1954 figures; grain sowers, 20,000 units or a 25% increase; potato planters, over 2,500 units or an increase of 5%; tractor mowers 1,800 units or an increase of 69%; tractor-drawn sheaf binders, about 3,000 units or over twice the 1954 number. In 1955, the supply of potato planters for square pattern planting was started. However, the plan for the delivery of other types of machinery was not fully implemented. Among other units, the agriculture was not supplied with the planned quantities of horse-drawn mowers, power chaff-cutters, and threshing machines.

The State Machine Centers attained a total of 424 units by the end of 1955. The plan for the organization of new machine centers was not, however, fully executed. The number of tractors and machinery in the POM was considerably increased in 1955. Among other machinery, the number of tractors in terms of 15 HP units, in the POM was increased 22% over that of the 1954; the number of grain combines, 73%; of potato diggers, 54%; of potato planters 52%; of mowers 24%; and of sheaf binders 17%.

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The plan for tractor operations in the POM was not fully executed; it only reached up to 91% of its target, despite the increase in the overall operations of 20% above the 1954 standard. The POM have not attained the rate of productivity assigned to their machinery, particularly with respect to the tractor operations in the fields. Moreover, the POM operations in the peasant farms were not sufficiently efficient.

In 1955, there was a considerable development in the grain machine centers. By the end of the 1955, there were over 2,900 of such centers, which indicated an increase of some 190 centers. Owing to deliveries of a sizable number of new machinery which was more intensively utilized, the grain machine centers operations in the peasant sector of economy have grown considerably. Among other things, grain sowing by means of the grain machine centers machinery has increased over 30%, the application of fertilizers 36%, the yield of grains 41%, the threshing operations some 19%, and potato digging 31% (all data being cited in comparison with the 1954 totals).

The plan for electrification of agriculture was implemented 109%. In 1955, on the whole, electrification facilities were provided to 42% more villages, 32% more state agricultural farms, and 37% more producer co-operatives than in the corresponding period in 1954.

The gross output of the state agricultural farms rose 12% in comparison with the 1954 levels but the plan itself has been implemented only 87%. The cultivated area in the 1955 harvest in the state agricultural farms was expanded by 5% as compared with the 1954 figures. Moreover, the state agricultural farms attained considerable increases in the output and yield per hectare of grains and oleaginous plant crops. The output of 4 types of grains in the state agricultural farms was increased 29% and of rape seed 55%. On some farms there were continued losses of grain during threshing and milling processing and also during harvesting of potatoes, caused by leaving behind a considerable amount of potatoes in the soil during digging.

Animal husbandry in the state agricultural farms has shown increases particularly in the cattle production by some 13%, in comparison with the 1954 figures. However, the planned overall livestock growth, and especially increase in the number of sheep, has not been fully implemented.

In 1955, the state agricultural farms delivered some 14% more grains and also some 5% more hogs for slaughter, and some 11% more milk than in the corresponding period in 1954. However, here too, in spite of considerable increases the production plan remained under fulfilled.

By the end of 1955, there were some 9,963 producer cooperatives.

In 1955, there was a further growth in cattle and hog breeding. The purchases of grains in the entire agricultural economy were 10% higher than in the corresponding period in 1954. The following commodities also had a higher purchase, as indicated: milk purchases, 5%; egg purchases, 7%; hog for meat and lard, 5%; cattle purchases, 4%; calves and sheep purchases, 3%; vegetable purchases, 12% and wool purchases, 21%.

But the purchase plan for the entire agricultural economy was not realized.

In the state forestry economy the plan for the utilization of timber was fulfilled 101%. The plan for the transportation of timber from forest areas was implemented 102%. Out of the total quantity of timber transported

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in 1955, some 33% were hauled by the forests' own transportation means, which showed a 28% increase over the 1954 figures. The plan for the investment in aforestation activities was implemented 101% but the current aforestation plan remained under-fulfilled.

5. Transportation and Communication

The freight transport plan with respect to all public means of transportation was fulfilled 101%. The increase in transportation over the 1954 figures amounted to 9%.

The standard gauge railroads fulfilled their overall plan 101%. The average loading plan with respect to black coal, ores and pyrites, metals and metal products, cement, and synthetic fertilizers was overfulfilled. However, the plan for loading of crude oil and petroleum products, brick, limestone, and timber was not fully implemented.

The freight transportation on standard gauge railroads totalled some 224 million tons, which constituted a 7% increase over the 1954 totals. The transportation of coal has alone shown an increase of 6%. However, the administration of transportation was not efficient because of failure on the part of the shippers to maintain proper discipline of planning and execution of transport schedules as well as owing to insufficient discipline and organization of labor on the part of the railroads themselves. The passenger railroad traffic carried some 907 million persons, a 4% increase over the 1954 totals.

The plan for the turnover increase in railroad freight cars was executed and the average turnover of a freight car was improved 3.6% in comparison with the 1954 figures. Average commercial speed of freight cars showed an increase of 3% over the corresponding period in 1954, but the planned targets of the railroads on this matter were not met. Although the demurrage of trains during loading operations was reduced from the 1954 data, this improvement has not been significant, chiefly as a result of consignors' practices of detention of freight cars. The railroads overfulfilled their plan with respect to coal savings, and the unit consumption of coal has been brought down by over 4% in comparison with the 1954 levels.

The State Automotive Transportation fulfilled its plan as follows: freight traffic, 105%; passenger traffic, 110%; freight transportation through the State Automotive Transportation, 49 million tons or a 25% increase of the 1954 totals; passenger transportation, 146 million persons or a 9% increase over the 1954 figures.

The State Automotive Transportation attained a 3% improvement in the technical maintenance index of the freight rolling stock.

The inland navigation did not fulfill its gross tonnage plan, but it showed a 106% attainment in its efforts for increasing the ton-km index in connection with the lengthening of its runs.

The sea navigation fulfilled its plan of freight loading 101% with a 16% increase in freight transportation. The overall transloading plan in the seaports were overfulfilled. The individual transloadings showed a 6% increase over the 1954 totals.

The communication services plan was implemented 103%, and the value of services (calculated in comparative prices) rose 13% above the 1954 data. Among other accomplishments, radiophonization was extended to some 2,400

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villages, showing a 33% increase over the 1954 status, and 1,400 more villages were included in the telephone service network.

6. Investment Allocations and the Construction Industry

The investment allocations centralized in the national sector of economy (calculated in comparative prices) were about 3% higher than those in 1954. The allocations to agriculture and forestry were considerably increased. In the Ministry of Agriculture, the investment allocations were increased 38% and in the Ministry of State Farms, 26%, in comparison with the 1954 figures. The allocations were also increased in the coal mining, electric power industry, light industry, agricultural and food products industry, and in the trade turnover.

In 1955, many important enterprises for the national economy were put in operation. Among other things, the industry turned out its second blast furnace, four open-hearth furnaces, its second agglomeration conveyor, a rolling mill crusher, its third turbo-aggregate, and two coking batteries for use of the Lenin Foundry. The Poko Foundry received the second phase equipment of the rolling mill for thick plate production. The Boleslav mining-metallurgical establishments received equipment for a zinc electrolysis division and for Nowy Wirek black coal mining (first phase), Kasia III surface coal mining, and C. Kochlowice sinking mine. In the Mortimer and Bobrek coal mines new operating levels were added. To the Jaworzno II, Szczecin, Czechnica, and Zeran electric power plants were given turbo-aggregates of combined power capacity of some 300 megawatts, boilers of combined capacity of some 3,400 of steam per hour, about 630 km of high tension lines, and about 2,100 km of medium and low tension lines. In the Kedzierzyn Nitrogen Plant, the second pipe system for ammonia was installed; in the Oswiecim Chemical Plants the chlorine plant was put into operation; in the Szczecin Synthetic Fiber Plant a new spinning plant was added; in the Jelenia Gora Synthetic Fiber Plant a cellulose plant was activated; in the Skolwin Szczecin Cellulose Plant the third paper machine was installed; the Cotton Industry Plant in Fasty added some 25,000 spindles; in the spinning plants in Zambrow and Lodz, some 75,000 spindles were installed; in the silk industry plants in Turek and Swierkow some 150 looms went into operation; in Elk, a retting plant was built; in the Nowy Targ Footwear Factories, a second production hall was added; a fatty products industry plant was built in Klemensow; also were constructed a macaroni factory in Wroclaw, dairy plants in Parczew, divisions for processing lard in the Meat Product Plants of Lodz, Wroclaw, Bydgoszcz and Gliwice.

In the field of transportation some 124 km of the Koluski-Czestochowa railroad line was electrified. A sector of the Kochlowice-Janow-Zawiercie railroad extending to 17 km was constructed.

Among social and cultural enterprises placed at public disposal in 1955, were the National Philharmonic Building, the Tenth Anniversary of Independence Stadium in Warsaw, 134 urban and rural cinemas, and 155 buildings housing elementary and secondary schools.

In 1955, the cities were given some 155,000 dwelling rooms of which some 104,000 dwellings or 7% more than in 1954, were sponsored by the Zor Housing Construction Enterprise.

However, the plan for turning the investment enterprises over to the public in the national economy was not fully realized. Thus, many enterprises in the ferrous ores mining and coal mining industries, chemical industry, construction materials industry, cellulose and paper industry,

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and in the transportation field were not turned to the public as scheduled. Delays occurred also in the construction of social and cultural institutions, particularly elementary schools, kindergartens, and creches. In the field of housing construction, the postulates established in the National Economic Plan were not fully executed.

The production plan of the state building and assembling enterprises with respect to the value of the projects were fulfilled. The industrial construction enterprises, while fulfilling the value plan for the construction work, did not execute the plan for turning the buildings over to the public. The enterprises of the Ministry of Urban and Settlement Construction did not fulfill their tasks with respect to the value of work established in the National Economic Plan.

In 1955, there was increase in the volume of deliveries of modern construction machinery and equipment employed by the building and assembling enterprises. The number of excavators available to both the construction ministries was increased 4%, and the number of tipcars 6% over the corresponding period in 1954.

Of particular significance was the 53% increase in the total inventory of turret cranes. However, in many construction projects these installations were not utilized to a sufficient degree. Also, organization of repairs of machinery and methods of sharing machinery and tools by several construction projects were not up to the standards.

Many construction-assembling enterprises did not show proper care to insure efficient organization of their work -- an oversight that caused delays in operations in many construction projects.

7. Domestic and Foreign Trade Turnover

In 1955, there was a further development in the socialized sector of trade. The retail turnover plan (calculated in comparative prices) was executed 101%.

On the whole, in 1955, some 11% more goods were sold to the population than in 1954. In the CPS [Centrale rolnicze spoldzielni -- Agricultural Cooperative Centers] alone, the sale increases amounted to some 12%. In April 1955, the third price reductions for consumer goods and services was instituted. It brought the population about 2.4 billion zlotys in savings on purchases of goods and services.

The volume of deliveries of foodstuffs for public needs rose in comparison with the 1954 periods as follows.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Percentage of increase</u>
sugar	6
wheat flour	11
noodles	19
bakery products:	5
of which; wheat baked goods	15
vegetable fats	9
butter	12
milk	9
eggs	5
candy	17
cigarettes	10
wines	24

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The volume of the industrial products supplied to the population increased in comparison with the corresponding periods in 1954 as follows.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Percentage of increase</u>
woolen fabrics	8
cotton fabrics	9
silk fabrics	10
flax fabrics	36
clothing	16
ladies' hosiery	18
leather footwear	10
furniture	16
table china	14
enameled metalware	14
baby carriages	21
radio receivers	49
bicycles	39
motorcycles	51
laundry soap	3
toilet soap	47
laundry soap powder	19
writing paper	12

In 1955, there was a marked improvement in supplying the population with many industrial commodities of much expanded range and variety, both in the domestic production and in the imports. This applies chiefly to the metal and electrotechnical products of everyday use, household goods, and fashion articles. The supply of goods to the rural network of the Agricultural Cooperative Centers was considerably improved. In comparison with the 1954 levels, the deliveries of selected products were increased as follows.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Percentage of increase</u>
clothing	22
textile products	29
footwear and leather products	20
enameled metalware	15
cast ironware	32
cement	15
construction lime	14
tar board	54
brick	2
roofing board	5

However, the range of goods available were not always geared to the particular needs of the consumers, which in turn caused many instances of overstocking in the sales network of the Central Administration of Agricultural Cooperatives, "Peasants' Self-Help."

In the course of supplying the urban population, there were continued deficiencies in certain foodstuffs, chiefly in meat, processed meat products, and fats of animal origin. This under-supply of meat and meat products brought about an intensified public demand for other foodstuffs, such as, flour, baked goods, and butter, and caused a temporary shortage in the supply of those commodities, in spite of the fact that they actually increased their sales volume in comparison with the corresponding period in 1954.

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Similarly, in spite of appreciable improvements in supplying the population with industrial articles, the demand for certain commodities were not completely satisfied due to insufficient improvement in quality and range of goods produced in the industry, as well as owing to faulty distribution and failure to adjust deliveries to the seasonal requirements and varying needs of the population in the specific sections of the country. Particularly acute were shortages of many articles on the market such as: light bulbs, certain glass products, namely, drinking glasses and saucers, and also lace articles. In comparison with the 1954 supply, while some improvements were noted, the range, quantity, and quality of children's clothing and footwear continued to be unsatisfactory.

The plan for the expansion of the overall sales network was fulfilled. Against the 1954 figures the number of stores in the socialized sector of economy rose by some 3,100 and retail sales points by 4,100. The network of the small retail stores under the management of the divisions responsible for supplying the industrial workers was increased 20%. However, disproportions continued to be noted in the localization of the sales points in the trade network, not only in the individual regions of the country but in the municipal neighborhoods as well.

There was a continuous development of the network of the gastronomic establishments and growth of the operational gains of those establishments. The plan of the gastronomic establishments business turnover was implemented and overfulfilled by 11%.

The year 1955 saw a further expansion of the foreign trade of the Polish People's Republic. The foreign trade turnover rose 4% in comparison with the 1954 levels. The Polish People's Republic maintained commercial relations with 85 countries. In 1955, new commercial agreements were concluded with Yugoslavia, Burma, Sudan, Syria, Ceylon, and Paraguay.

In 1955, the range of goods exported by Poland was enlarged. But the efforts of the industry and the central foreign trade administrations to expand the export capacity were insufficient, and as a consequence, the export plan was not fully executed. This negative phenomenon was caused primarily by inadequate implementation of the planned tasks on the part of the Ministry of Machine Construction Industry and the Ministry of the Automotive Industry.

8. Employment and Labor Productivity in the National Economy

The number of persons employed in the socialized sector of economy comprised in 1955 some 6.5 million which indicated an increase of some 4% over the 1954 employment totals.

The employment in the socialist industry increased some 4%; in the transportation and communication, 3%; and in the trade turnover and gastronomic establishments, 5%.

The employment in the PGR rose 7% above the 1954 levels. The State Agricultural Farms, the State Machine Centers, and agricultural administrations absorbed some 4,100 agrotechnical workers, zootechnical specialists, agricultural mechanics, and other qualified personnel. In 1955, some 13,500 tractor drivers, 400 tractor brigade operators, and some 1,000 combine operators were trained to meet the requirements of the State Agricultural Farms and the State Machine Centers. However, the employment plan in the socialized sector of agriculture was not fully executed.

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The labor productivity plan in the industry and in the field of construction was overfulfilled in 1955. The labor productivity in the industry rose some 6%, and in the construction and assembling enterprises over 8%, as compared with the 1954 goals.

Under the sponsorship of the intraplant training program, some 700,000 persons have either newly acquired or raised their vocational qualification standards. The plan for the intraplant training was overfulfilled.

The allocations to provide for safety and work hygiene rose 19% over the 1954 levels.

9. Growth of National Income and Increase of the Material and Cultural Standards of Living of those Gainfully Employed

According to a preliminary information, national income in 1955 rose 8% over the corresponding period in 1954.

As a direct result of an increase in the minimum wage scales and of price reductions of consumers goods and services, a corresponding increase in real wages was noted.

The real wages of nonagricultural workers, according to preliminary calculations, were higher by some 6% than in 1954, and the real income of peasants increased by some 7%.

A factor of great importance in the rising standard of living and cultural level of the working masses has been a continuous increase of state allocations for the development of education, culture, protection of health, sport, and child and youth welfare.

The number of pupils in the kindergartens rose over 2% above the 1954 totals, and exceeded 385,000. During busy farming seasons over 65,000 children were benefitted by the facilities of the children recreation homes. In 1955, a total of 638,000 children and youth had opportunities for participation in the summer camps, day camps, and other vacation program facilities.

The year 1955 saw a further development in education. A total of 668,500 children were enrolled in the first grade of the elementary schools which indicated an increase of some 7% over the preceding year totals. The overall number of pupils in the elementary schools rose some 6% and the number of school rooms was increased 4% over the corresponding period in 1954. However, these increases have not been adequate. The total number of 7-year, full program elementary schools, was increased in 1955 by 606 schools and the rural program alone added 495 schools to its previous lists.

In 1955, the enrollment in the lyceums of general education exceeded a total of 201,000.

The number of students enrolled in the basic vocational schools was lower in 1955 than in 1954, but there was a marked increase in the enrollment of the schools stressing handicraft training.

The enrollment in the vocational technical schools acquired a somewhat higher level than in 1954. Moreover, there was a significant increase in the number of students participating in the teacher training program.

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In 1955, a total of 24,800 persons graduated from higher schools, which indicated a 12% increase over the corresponding 1954 totals.

In 1955, there was a further development of health service facilities. The total number of beds in the hospitals, infirmaries, and in the maternity delivery rooms was increased by over 7,000 units.

The number of beds in the maternity delivery rooms was increased 7% and in the infirmaries 19%. In the infirmaries attached to the work establishments alone, the increase in the number of beds amounted to about 33%.

There were also further additions to the total number of beds in the antituberculosis sanitariums and in the preventive medicine clinics.

The total of the first aid stations was increased by 4%, and of the epidemiological stations by over 12% over the 1954 figures.

The number of available spaces in the permanent creches rose 10% above the 1954 facilities.

Some 469,000 persons participated in the workers vacation program, which represented an increase of over 10% in comparison with the corresponding period in 1954.

The overall number of cinemas was increased 3%, and the number of rural cinemas alone, grew by 6% over the 1954 figures. The number of spectators in the cinemas of all types rose in 1955 by 7%.

The total number of theaters and institutions of music showed an increase of 6% but the numerical audience attendance status remained at the 1954 levels.

In 1955, the extension of services rendered by the enterprises and the communal agencies continued and resulted in a general improvement of the living conditions of the urban and settlements populations.

Gas consumption rose in the households by 14% and water consumption by 12% as against the 1954 levels.

In 1955, some 190 km of newly constructed water supply pipe system was financed from the funds allocated by the investment plan of the Ministry of Communal Economy. This amount represented a 78% increase in the water supply network in comparison with the preceeding year's totals. Still, the plan for expansion of the water supply network and facilities of the pipe system installations were implemented only 90%.

In 1955, new water supply installations in Cracow and Lodz were put in operation and also the construction of the Goczalkowice water reservoir was complete.

The plan for construction of water supply systems in the cities and settlements, financed from the investment funds of the Ministry of Communal Economy, was executed 95%. The total length of the water supply network placed for public use increased by some 15% over the corresponding period in 1954.

The number of passengers utilizing urban transportation increased 10% over the 1954 totals. Some 35 km of streetcar tracks were placed for

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public use. The municipal transportation enterprises received 190 new streetcars and some 240 buses.

The outlay plan for major repairs in the residential dwellings was executed 104%, this represents a 40% increase over the size of the corresponding 1954 outlays. Some 39,000 residential dwellings were, thus, reconstructed.

The essential postulates of the National Economic Plan for 1955 have been executed successfully. In many branches of industry the plans were overfulfilled. The level of urban workers' remuneration in terms of real wages along with real incomes of working peasants were raised.

These results are indications of a continuous growth of the political, social, and productive activities of the toiling masses and for further strengthening and expansion of the socialist economic system. At the same time, these processes have exposed certain inadequacies and imperfections in the management and organization of various branches of economy, as well as having singled out a considerable number of enterprises which failed to fulfill their projected productive, economic, and financial tasks.

A wide discussion of the postulates of the Five-Year Plan, incorporating constructive criticism of the failures and shortcomings, should insure a higher level of fulfillment of the 1956 plan as well as a successful struggle of all socialist enterprises to attain not only a full execution but an overfulfillment of their tasks.

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